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Happy and Prosperous
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EVER SALIVATED BY CALOMEL? HORRIBLE!

Calomel is Quicksilver and Acts like Dynamite on Your Liver.

Calomel loses you a day! You know what calomel is. It's mercury; quick silver. Calomel is dangerous. It crashes into your bile like dynamite, cramping and sickening you. Calomel attacks the bones and should never be put into your system.

When you feel bilious, sluggish, constipated, and all knocked out and believe you need a dose of calomel just remember that your druggist sells for 50 cents a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tonic, which is entirely vegetable and pleasant to take and is a perfect substitute for calomel. It is guaranteed to start your liver with out stirring you up inside, and cannot salivate.

Don't take calomel! It makes you sick the next day; it loses you a day's work. Dodson's Liver Tonic straightens you right and you feel great. Give it to the children because it is perfectly harmless and doesn't gripe.

—Advertisement.

WHAT YEAR 1914 GAVE TO MANKIND

Chronological Record of Most Important Events of the Twelve Months.

EUROPEAN WAR STANDS FIRST

Mexico's Muddled Affairs—Pope Pius and Earl Roberts Among the Illustrious Dead—Disasters and Sports—Financial and Industrial Happenings.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

EUROPEAN WAR

June 28.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his morganatic wife, the duchess of Hohenberg, shot and killed by a student in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, after a futile attempt had been made to blow them up with a bomb.

July 23.—Austria sent peremptory note to Serbia demanding punishment of all accomplices in murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and suppression of all societies which had fomented rebellion in Bosnia.

July 25.—Troops mobilized by Austria, Serbia, Russia and Montenegro. Serbians moved their capital to Nish.

July 28.—Austria declared war against Serbia.

July 29.—Austrians invaded Serbia and shelled Belgrade.

July 31.—Kaiser demanded Russian mobilization cease and czar refused. Martial law proclaimed in Germany.

Stock exchanges in nearly all cities of the world closed.

Aug. 1.—Germany declared war on Russia and mobilized its army. Czar declared martial law and France issued decree of mobilization. Italy declared its neutrality.

Aug. 2.—German troops advanced on France through neutral Luxembourg.

Russia began invasion of East Prussia and Posen.

Aug. 3.—Germans started three armies toward France, through Belgium, violating the neutrality of that country.

French troops crossed German frontier in Vosges mountains.

Aug. 4.—Great Britain demanded that Germany withdraw her troops from Belgium. Germany and England declared war on each other and Germany declared war on Belgium. France declared war on Germany.

United States proclaimed its neutrality.

Aug. 5.—Germans repulsed at Liege by Belgians.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener made British secretary of state for war.

President Wilson offered the services of the United States as mediator.

Aug. 6.—Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.

British cruiser Amphion sunk by German mine.

Aug. 7.—Germans entered Liege.

Aug. 8.—Twenty thousand English troops landed on French coast. French invaded Alsace-Lorraine and captured Altkirch and Muehlhausen.

Italy reaffirmed its neutrality.

Aug. 10.—France broke off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 11.—French driven out of Cernay and Muehlhausen.

Aug. 12.—Germans occupied Hasselt, Tongres and St. Trond, Belgium. France and England declared war on Austria.

Aug. 13.—Japan issued ultimatum to Germany demanding withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and evacuation of Kiauchau.

Aug. 17.—Belgian seat of government was transferred from Brussels to Antwerp.

Beginning of five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss. Beginning of five days' battle between Serbians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

Aug. 19.—Brussels occupied by the Germans, the allies retiring to Antwerp.

Servians defeated 35,000 Austrians at Shabatz, forty miles west of Belgrade.

Aug. 20.—French recaptured Muehlhausen, Alsace, but were driven back in Lorraine.

Aug. 21.—Germans began bombardment of Namur forts and levied war tax of \$10,000,000 on Brussels and \$10,000,000 on Liege.

Aug. 22.—Germans occupied Ghent and Bruges.

Aug. 23.—Japan declared war on Germany.

Luneville, France, occupied by the Germans.

Russians drove back the Germans from the eastern frontier.

Aug. 24.—The allied armies along the line from Mons to the Moselle defeated and driven back by the Germans.

Germans captured Namur, drove the French out of Alsace and advanced from Lorraine into France.

Japanese warships began bombardment of Taing Tao, fortified seaport of Kiauchau.

Aug. 25.—Austria declared war on Japan.

Germans levied a war tax of \$20,000,000 on the Belgian province of Brabant.

Aug. 26.—French cabinet resigned and new cabinet formed by Premier Viviani.

Russians took Marienburg. German island of Yap near Guam seized by Japanese.

Austrian defeated Russians on Gallician frontier. Louvain sacked and burned by Germans.

Aug. 27.—British cruiser Highflyer destroyed German armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse off west coast of Africa.

Aug. 28.—British fleet sunk five German warships off Heligoland.

Allies checked the march of Germans to Paris and terrific battle was begun at Arras and one near Nancy.

Austria declared war on Belgium.

Aug. 29.—British forces from New Zealand seized Apia, chief town of German Samoa.

Russians defeated near Tannenberg.

Aug. 30.—Germans occupied Amiens.

Sept. 2.—Seat of French government moved to Bordeaux.

Russians captured Lemberg, Austria, after seven days' battle.

Sept. 3.—Germans captured Reims.

Sept. 4.—British cruiser Pathfinder sunk by torpedo in North sea.

Sept. 7.—Allies victorious in a battle along the line from Nanteuil to Verdun, the imperial guard under the German crown prince being nearly annihilated by the British.

Germans destroyed Dinant and captured Maubuge.

Sept. 8.—Allies pushed back the entire line of invading Germans.

Sept. 9.—British forced Germans to retreat along the River Marne.

Sept. 11.—Russians drove the Germans from several fortified positions in Russian Poland, but repulsed with heavy losses in East Prussia.

Sept. 12.—British warships from Australia took Herberstoehe, seat of government of the German Bismarck archipelago and the Solomon islands.

French troops reoccupied Luneville and Soissons.

Sept. 13.—Lille evacuated by Germans and occupied by allies.

Steamer Red Cross with American Red Cross nurses and surgeons sailed from New York.

Sept. 14.—Retreating German army halted in strongly entrenched position along the Aisne river. Amiens reoccupied by the French.

Sept. 22.—Three British cruisers were torpedoed and sunk by German submarine in the North sea.

Sept. 26.—British troops from India landed at Marseilles.

Sept. 29.—Germans began attack on defenses of Antwerp.

Oct. 2.—Germans defeated at Augustawo and forces out of Russia.

Oct. 4.—Belgian government moved to Ostend.

Oct. 9.—Germans entered Antwerp.

Russian army occupied Lyck, East Prussia.

Oct. 10.—German army of 20,000 was repulsed at Quatrech, east of Ghent.

Oct. 11.—Germany imposed war fine of \$90,000,000 on Antwerp.

Russian cruiser Pallada sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 12.—Ghent occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 13.—Belgian government moved to Havre, France.

Colonel Maritz and his troops in the northwest of Cape province, South Africa, rebelled. Martial law proclaimed throughout Union of South Africa.

Oct. 15.—Germans occupied Ostend and Bruges.

Oct. 16.—British cruiser Hawke sunk in the North sea by German submarine.

Oct. 17.—Japanese cruiser Takachiho sunk by torpedo in Kiauchau bay.

British cruiser Undaunted and four destroyers sunk four German destroyers in North sea.

Oct. 18.—Allies recaptured Arrmentheres.

Oct. 19.—Desperate fighting along Belgian coast, British warships taking part.

Oct. 23.—French retook Altkirch, Alsace, at the point of the bayonet.

Oct. 24.—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ended in German defeat.

Oct. 25.—Germans crossed River Yser and slowly pressed toward the south.

Oct. 26.—Germans bombarded Nieuport but were checked by allies.

Maritz and his rebel force defeated by Union of South Africa troops.

Ernst, mayor of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, and 23 others found guilty of treason.

Von Falkenhayn, German minister of war, made chief of staff to succeed Von Moltke.

Oct. 28.—De Wet and Beyers joined in South Africa revolt.

British dreadnaught Audacious sunk by mine.

Russians reoccupied Lodz and Radom, Germans retreating.

Oct. 28.—Prinsep was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment; four of his accomplices sentenced to death and others to various terms of imprisonment.

Bocha reported the rout of the rebel Boers.

German cruiser Emden torpedoed Russian cruiser and French destroyer in Penang harbor.

Oct. 29.—Turkey began war on Russia, the cruiser Breslau bombarding Odessa, Trebouda and other places on the Black sea.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by German submarine in Dover straits.

Five German warships engaged four British warships off the coast of Chile and sank two and disabled a third; the fourth escaped.

Nov. 2.—British and French fleet bombarded the Dardanelles forts, and British vessels destroyed the barracks of Akabab, Arabia.

Germans abandoned left bank of the Yser below Dixmude.

Nov. 3.—France, Great Britain and Russia declared war on Turkey. Great Britain annexed Cyprus.

Nov. 6.—The sheik-ul-Islam ordered a holy war against Russia, France and England.

Nov. 7.—German fortress of Taing Tao, China, stormed by Japanese and British and captured.

Nov. 8.—Belgian troops penetrated to Ostend.

Ypres set fire by German shells and destroyed.

German cruiser Emden driven ashore on Coconut Islands and destroyed by Australian cruiser Sydney.

Nov. 10.—Russian fleet in Black sea sank four Turkish transports.

Nov. 11.—British gunboat Niger sunk by a torpedo off Deal.

Russians occupied Johannesburg, East Prussia.

Germans captured Dixmude.

Nov. 15.—Germans forced from all positions on left bank of the Yser.

British destroyed Turkish fort at entrance to Red sea.

Nov. 16.—Floods in West Flanders cut off a large number of Germans.

Pope issued encyclical urging cessation of warfare.

Nov. 18.—Russians checked by Germans at Soldau after four days of bloody fighting.

Nov. 22.—Ypres bombarded by Germans, town hall and market place being destroyed.

Nov. 23.—Russians won great victory over Germans who were advancing on Warsaw.

Nov. 24.—Germans opened a terrific attack on the allies from Ypres to La Bassée.

Naval base of Germans at Zeebrugge demolished by shells from British fleet.

Nov. 26.—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion off Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Germans renewed fierce bombardment of Reims.

Two British ships sunk off Havre by German submarines, and one off Grimsby by a mine.

Dec. 1.—Germans cut their way out of the Russian trap in Poland but with great losses.

General De Wet, Boer rebel leader, captured.

Dec. 2.—Germans in Poland resumed the offensive.

Belgrade, capital of Serbia, occupied by the Austrians.

Dec. 6.—Germans occupied Lodz, Russian Poland, after severe bombardment.

Dec. 7.—Germans defeated Russians north and south of Lodz.

Dec. 8.—German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gueisennau, Leipzig and Nuernberg, under Admiral von Spee, sunk by British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee off the Falkland islands. The Dresden, badly damaged, escaped.

Emperor William III in Berlin.

General Beyers, rebel Boer leader, reported dead.

Turkish forces at Kurna, at head of Persian gulf, surrendered to a British expeditionary force from India.

Dec. 9.—Terrific fighting around Lodz, Russian Poland.

Dec. 10.—Allies captured Roulers and Armentieres.

Austrians in Serbia compelled to retreat.

Dec. 11.—Russians checked three of the five German columns advancing on Warsaw.

Allies repulsed violent attacks of Germans near Ypres.

German submarine attack on Dover repulsed.

Dec. 12.—German barracks at Kiel destroyed by fire.

Governor Goethals asked that destroyers be sent to Panama canal at once to enforce neutrality.

British submarine passed under mines in Dardanelles and torpedoed Turkish battleship Mesudieh.

Dec. 14.—Servians retook Belgrade after fierce battle.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers bombarded Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby on the Yorkshire coast, killing about one hundred and fifty persons and escaping.

Dec. 17.—Great Britain proclaimed a protectorate over Egypt.

Allies with aid of warships entered Ostend.

Russians retreated in Galicia and Poland.

Dec. 18.—General Potiorek, commander of Austrian army, defeated in Serbia, removed from command.

Allies made advances at Dixmude and Middelkerke by desperate bayonet charges.

British appointed Prince Hussein Kamel, uncle of the ex-khedive, sultan of Egypt. Russians captured Lodz.

Dec. 19.—The kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden agreed to act together in war matters and to remain neutral.

Two British mine sweepers sunk by mines.

Dec. 20.—German army in Poland reached new Russian positions and battle for Warsaw opened.

FOREIGN

Feb. 2.—City of Gonave, Haiti, burned during a battle between rival rebel forces.

Feb. 4.—Guillermo Billinghurst, president of Peru, captured by revolutionists and his deposition ordered.

Feb. 14.—Chinese government issued proclamation decreeing the death penalty for opium smokers.

March 16.—Wife of French Minister of Finance, Caillaux, killed Gaston Calmette, editor of Paris Figaro.

May 4.—House of Lords defeated woman suffrage measure, 194 to 60.

May 19.—Revolt broke out in Albania, 5,000 supporters of Essad Pasha attacking King William's palace at Durazzo.

May 25.—Irish home rule bill passed its third and final reading in the house of commons by a majority of 71.

July 5.—Carlos Mendosa, liberal, elected president of Panama.

July 28.—Mrs. Henriette Caillaux found not guilty of the murder of Gaston Calmette in Paris, on the ground of temporary insanity.

Sept. 3.—Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, elected pope and assumed name of Benedict XV.

Sept. 5.—William of Wied, prince of Albania, abandoned that country to the rebels.

Sept. 23.—Albanian senate elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, son of the former sultan, Abdul Hamid, to be prince of Albania.

Oct. 12.—Ferdinand, nephew of the late King of Roumania, took the oath as his successor.

Oct. 23.—Haitian rebels formed a government under presidency of Gen. Davilmar Theodore.

MEXICO

Jan. 10.—Mexican rebels under Villa captured Ojinaga, many of the Federal troops and several of the generals taking refuge on American side of the Rio Grande.

Feb. 3.—President Wilson lifted embargo on exportation of arms which was applied to Mexico by President Taft.

Feb. 20.—Mexican situation brought to new crisis by slaying of W. S. Benton, rich rancher and a British subject, supposedly by Villa.

April 2.—Villa captured Torreon after eleven days' of bloody fighting. Villa's loss 500 killed and 1,500 wounded and that of the federals much greater.

April 3.—Arrest of unarmed American bluejackets by federal authorities at Tampico brought demand from Admiral Mayo that Huerta apologize and that American flag be saluted.

April 12.—Huerta refused to render a salute to the American flag in Tampico.

April 14.—President Wilson ordered the Atlantic and Pacific fleets to Mexican waters at once to enforce his demands on Huerta.

Federal army routed by Villa at end of nine days' battle at San Pedro.

April 19.—Huerta refused to agree to the demands of the United States for an unconditional salute of the flag, and President Wilson drafted his message to congress and two proclamations declaring a "hostile" blockade of Mexico ports and harbor.

April 20.—President Wilson personally asked congress for support in action against Huerta.

House adopted resolution giving president free rein, after debate in which his policy was assailed. Senate postponed action for a day.

April 21.—American marines captured part of Vera Cruz after a fight in which four Americans were killed and twenty-one wounded and about 200 Mexicans were killed. Read Admiral Badger with five ships arrived at Vera Cruz.

April 22.—Senate passed resolution justifying the president in using the armed forces of the nation to enforce his demands on Huerta.

Taking of Vera Cruz completed by marines and bluejackets, supported by the guns of the warships, twelve Americans being killed and fifty wounded.

April 23.—President Wilson ordered the Fifth Brigade, General Funston in command, to embark for Vera Cruz at Galveston.

The embargo on shipment of arms to Mexico was restored.

April 24.—Fifth brigade sailed from Galveston for Vera Cruz.

Congress passed the volunteer army bill.

April 25.—President Wilson accepted the offer of Brazil, Chile and Argentina, through their plenipotentiaries, to mediate the Mexican trouble, stipulating that Huerta must resign.

April 28.—Fifth brigade arrived at Vera Cruz and General Funston assumed the supreme command there. Robert J. Kerr of Chicago appointed civil governor of the city. A thousand refugees landed at Galveston.

May.—Secretary Garrison ordered General Funston to establish complete military government in Vera Cruz, displacing the civil government.

May 10.—American naval forces seized Lobos Island as a base for operations.

May 11.—Funeral services for marines and sailors killed at Vera Cruz held at Brooklyn navy yard, President Wilson delivering the address.

May 13.—Constitutionalists captured Tampico.

May 20.—Mediators met at Niagara Falls, Ont., and outlined program including elimination of Huerta, Carranza and Zapata and the holding of a free election under the auspices of a provisional government.

June 5.—Huerta accepted the Niagara Falls peace program.

June 22.—Zacatecas taken by Villa's army.

July 2.—The A. B. C. mediators left Niagara Falls after issuing a statement that "all that remains to be done is to organize and establish a provisional government for Mexico."

The Master Key

Next installment shown at
THE BUNGALOW
SATURDAY

Afternoon and Night

Bungalow Saturday
DON'T FORGET

Stolen! \$25.00 Reward.

Stolen from the office of the Durant Cotton Oil Company, Tuesday night at 6:30 o'clock, a dark bay horse, fifteen hands high, black mane and tail, wire cut on nose, left shoulder left hock, white spots on back, fresh shod, calked shoes on fore feet; no brands. Was saddled with small stockman's saddle, nearly new, and light snapper bit bridle.

Will pay \$25 reward for information leading to recovery of horse and capture of thief.

L. E. BERRY, Owner, c/o Durant Cotton Oil Company, Durant, Oklahoma.

Notify LIB HART, Sheriff, Durant, Oklahoma.

POLITICAL

July 5.—Huerta received the majority of votes cast in the Mexican presidential election and Blanquet was chosen vice-president.

July 15.—Huerta resigned as president of Mexico and left the city. Francisco Carbajal was sworn in as president.

July 20.—Huerta sailed on the German cruiser Dresden for Jamaica.

Aug. 13.—Carbajal abandoned presidency of Mexico.

Aug. 20.—General Carranza entered Mexico City and assumed the office of provisional president.

Sept. 23.—Villa denounced government headed by Carranza and announced his independence.

Oct. 15.—Convention of Mexican constitutionalist chiefs at Aguas Calientes voted itself the supreme power in Mexico.

Nov. 1.—Aguas Calientes conference named E. Gutierrez president of Mexico for 20 days.

Nov. 11.—War declared between Carranza and Villa factions in Mexico.

Nov. 25.—American troops under General Funston evacuated Vera Cruz.

Nov. 29.—Gen. Pablo Gonzales proclaimed himself provisional president of Mexico.

Nov. 30.—Villa entered Mexico City with 25,000 troops.

Dec. 8.—President Wilson sent troops to protect Naco, Ariz., on Mexican border.

Dec. 15.—General Bliss told commanders of Carranza and Villa forces at Naco, Mex., that he would open fire on both if any more shots came across the border.

Dec. 18.—San Luis Potosi surrendered to Carranza forces.

Dec. 21.—Gen. Hugh Scott and General Maytorena, Villista leader, conferred near Naco regarding firing across boundary line.

Feb. 18.—House passed Alaska railroad bill.

Feb. 21.—Senate ratified general arbitration treaties between United States and Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland.

March 5.—President Wilson read to congress message urging that the clause in the Panama canal act exempting American coastwise vessels from payment of tolls be repealed.

March 10.—Senate approved Alaska railroad bill.

March 31.—House passed bill to repeal canal tolls exemption clause by majority of 86.

June 5.—House passed the three Wilson antitrust bills by huge majorities.

June 11.—Bill to repeal exemption clause of the Panama canal tolls act passed by senate.

July 1.—George T. Henry, Jr., of San Francisco and Washington nominated for ambassador to Russia.

July 6.—Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago appointed minister to Sweden.

Aug. 19.—President Wilson appointed James C. McReynolds to the Supreme court, and T. W. Gregory to succeed McReynolds as attorney-general.